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# Catalogue of Australian Statistical Publications 1804 to 1901

Statistics collected by the six colonial statistical bureaus from 1804 to 1901

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### Preface

This catalogue provides an outline of the publications and statistical compilations produced by Australia's six colonial statistical bureaus and their precursors which are available in the microfiche set.

The set is the end product of an extensive microfilming project conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Over 250,000 pages of information on the colonial years have been recorded on more than 3,000 fiche.

Statistics do not speak for themselves but are subject to interpretation in the same manner as any other form of historical evidence. By contemporary standards, however, official statistics in the Australian colonial period were of the highest quality, both in content and presentation.

The microfiche set will make this corpus of statistical source material more readily accessible, thereby helping scholars to interpret colonial life and society, and to make comparisons between colonies and between Australia and other countries.

The initial effort for this intriguing and valuable insight into Australian life and history came from Margaret Pitt, the former Librarian-in-Charge of the Australian Bureau of Statistics Library. The project has been carried through by many people in both the Library and the Information Services Section of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

IAN CASTLES
Australian Statistician

October, 1989

### Historical Review

Statistical compilation developed from the need of the Colonial Office in London for information on the various colonies for administrative purposes.

Until the advent of responsible government (1851 to 1860) the present Australian states were Crown colonies (Western Australia remained a Crown Colony until 1890). A Governor, appointed in England, was responsible to the Colonial Office for local administration, but was usually advised by a local Legislative Council.

Statistical information for administration was initially collected and returned to London in the despatches of each of the Governors. From 1822, the Colonial Office supplied forms specifically for this purpose, and the collection of these forms in a single bound volume was carried out annually in each of the colonies.

These were generally referred to as 'Blue Books', from their blue binding and paper, but the actual title appearing on the first page of each colony's volume read 'Colony of ...', with the name of the particular colony filled in in the blank space provided. 'Blue Book' did not become an official title until the latter half of the nineteenth century, and then only in some colonies.

Although the population and livestock of the colonies were usually counted annually, the countings, or musters, were carried out over a period of weeks and were more a general indication of numbers than an accurate record.

With the advent of responsible government, administrative statistics above and beyond the needs of London were required by local colonial governments. At the same time, the various Legislative Councils gained in importance. During this period, the Blue Books gradually disappeared, and new reports came into being.

At first known simply as Statistics or Statistical Returns, by the 1870s these had become the Statistical Registers. By 1900 these were produced by all the colonies—with the exception of Tasmania and Queensland, where the title Statistics of the Colony was still used.

Granting of responsible government extended the range of statistics required, and changed arrangements for their compilation. In general, each government department prepared its own statistics, but what was required was a centralised collating and disseminating agency for this material.

In New South Wales, Western Australia, South Australia and Tasmania the Colonial Secretary's Office, or its equivalent, continued to be the statistical agency as had been the case in the Blue Book period. In Victoria the Registrar General assumed full statistical responsibility. New South Wales followed suit in 1858, as did Queensland in 1860 and Tasmania in 1865. In Western Australia the Colonial Secretary retained statistical responsibility until the advent of self government in 1890, when the Registrar General took over statistical work.

As the amount of statistical work increased, so specialised sections developed within the office of the Chief Secretary in South Australia and the offices of the Registrars General in the other Australian colonies.

In Victoria the transfer of statistical responsibility from the Registrar General to the newly appointed Government Statist, Henry Heylyn Hayter, occurred in 1874. In New South Wales the first Government Statistician, T.A. Coghlan, was appointed in 1886. In Tasmania and Western Australia, the Registrar General assumed a dual role, also being appointed as Government Statistician, in 1882 and 1897 respectively. In Queensland the Registrar General remained responsible for statistics until after Federation, a Government Statistician being appointed in 1904.

With the appointment of the first Government Statist in Victoria came the publication of the first colonial yearbook. The first New South Wales yearbook also came with the appointment of the first Government Statistician in that colony, and was titled 'The Wealth and Progress of New South Wales'. Simultaneously the Registrar General of Western Australia released a yearbook for that colony. Both Queensland and Tasmania published brief yearbook runs in the 1890s.

'Queensland Pastand Present' was issued for only 1896 and 1897. 'The Tasmanian Official Record' was released annually for the years 1890, 1891, and 1892. Only South Australia did not release any yearbook style publication in the colonial period. In addition to yearbook publications, the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania released handbooks. These were summaries of their statistical registers, and included historical statistical series.

During the 1890s all the colonies produced statistical compilations comparing the statistics of the colonies of Australasia, which were the six colonies of Australia and the colony of New Zealand.

New Zealand remained closely linked to Australia throughout the colonial period. Much of New Zealand's early statistical activity and publications were directly influenced by developments in the Australian statistical bureaus, particularly Victoria. Even after Federation, New Zealand statistics continued to be included with interstate comparisons, although they had ceased to be included by the early 1920s.

Federation brought few immediate changes to the statistical bureaus of each state, and they continued to function in much the same way as in colonial times. However, the new Federal Government required statistical information on its own account.

In accord with the powers conferred by the constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Census and Statistics Act was passed in 1905. Under the authority of that Act, the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics was created in 1906, and began publishing in 1907: a new era had begun.

### Scope

This catalogue lists publications issued by the various colonial statistical bureaus and their precursors. Most publications with a 1900/1901 reference date were published by the statistical bureaus of the newly federated states in 1901 or 1902.

The final reference date of 1900/1901 was chosen because it encompasses the end of colonial Australia and the start of Federation. We have also included the census of 1901.

This was the first and only census to be carried out individually by each of the newly federated states, and it properly forms the final chapter in the history of colonial statistics.

A considerable number of official publications containing statistics was published by other departments of the colonial governments. Except in cases where such bodies produced statistics which became part of a statistical bureau series, these publications do not come within the scope of our project, and have not been included.

### About the Catalogue

The catalogue comprises the following sections:

Title index — titles available, arranged alphabetically within each Colony.

Subject index — referenced to the title number of the publication.

#### Title index

The titles of publications to the 1900/1901 reference date are listed in alphabetical order, by Colony. Many publications continued to be published after Federation by the various state government statistical bureaus. No attempt has been made to indicate this.

Title tracings for serial publications are included, providing a complete record of changes in titles from the title of the first issue to the title of the final or latest issue.

Brief bibliographic information follows immediately below each title listed, specifying the time period referenced by each title. It has not been possible to microfiche some issues of some particular titles.

Title reference Title Number of fiche in the batch
N1 ANALYTICAL VIEW OF THE CENSUS 1841, 1846 3

Every title listed in Part A is preceded by a reference unique to each title. It consists of a letter followed by a number. The letter refers to the Colony responsible for the publication (A for Australia, N for New South Wales, Q for Queensland, and so on). The number indicates the order in which titles are listed within each colony.

### Subject index

This is an alphabetical subject index referring to the subject matter contained in the publications. Each entry is referenced to the title number of the publication(s) in which the subject can be located.

The publications are grouped under broad subject terms. Content of some of the publications varies and in some cases a subject does not appear in the first year of issue. This has been indicated in some, but not all, instances in the subject index. Some publications contain tables which cover other colonies. Some publications also contain their own comprehensive subject indexes.

### About the Microfiche

The complete set of the Colonial Microfiche contains 3035 fiche. Each Colony or State set can be purchased separately, as can titles within each colony, as shown in Part A of the catalogue.

Each title forms one complete microfiche batch. A batch is the smallest unit which may be purchased. It is not possible to purchase microfiche for individual titles unless the title forms a batch on its own.

Information on the cost of individual batches can be obtained from the Manager, Library, at the Australian Dureau of Statistics — phone (062) 52 6610.

### How to order

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### The Title Index

### Australia/New Zealand

#### A1 STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE SEVEN COLONIES OF AUSTRALASIA by T. A. COGHLAN

No. 1 1890	3
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No. 5 1894	6
No. 6 1895-96	6
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Total 57

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N2	CENSUS 1833, 1836, 1841, 1846, 1851 — abstract only 1856, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901	49	
N3	CENSUS INDUSTRIAL RETURNS 1891	2	
N4	CENSUS LIFE ASSURANCE 1901	2	
N5	HANDBOOK TO THE STATISTICAL REGISTER 1885—1886		
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N6	REGISTRATION. ANNUAL REPORT FROM REGISTRAR GENERAL 1856—1866		
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N7	A STATISTICAL, HISTORICAL & POLITICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COLONY by W.C. WENTWORTH	5	
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N9	STATISTICAL SURVEY OF NEW SOUTH WALES by T.A. COGHLAN	4	
N10	WEALTH AND PROGRESS (OFFICIAL YEARBOOK 1—13) No. 1, 1886/1887 — No. 13, 1900/1901	132	
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9	QUEENSLAND PAST AND PRESENT No. 1 1896 — No. 2 1897	Q3
0	REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS No. 1, 18	Q4
	Continued by ANNUAL REPORT ON REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS No. 2, 1861 — No. 10, 1869	
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65	Continued by VITAL STATISTICS ANNUAL REPORT BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL 1875—1900	
	REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL ON RETURNS ON AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK 1883—1896	Q5
18	Continued by REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL ON AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL STATISTICS 1897—1900	
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тз	HANDBOOK 1891—1893	5
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### The Subject Index

Each subject entry is referenced to the title number of the publication in which the subject can be located.

Broad subject terms only have been used here and, in some cases, the years in which the subjects begin have been noted.

Many publications contain their own comprehensive subject index.

### Subject and title references

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A1, N5, N8:1839—, N9, Q3, Q6, S3, S5, T6, T7, V1, V4, V8, V10, V12, W1, W2, W6, W9

Marriages

A1, N1, N2, N5, N6, N8, N9, N10, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q6, S2, S4, S5, T1, T2, T3, T5, T6, T7, T8, V1, V5:1871—, V8, V10, V13, V14, W1, W2, W4, W7:1897—, W9

Married persons SEE Marriages

Meteorology

A1, N1:1846—, N6, N7, N8:1849/58—, N9, N10, Q1, Q3, Q4:1865—1874, 1876, Q6, S2, S3:1852+1855, S5, T3, T4, T5, T7:1847—, T8, V1:1899, V8, V10:1861—, V12, V13, V14, W1:1887—, W5, W6, W7, W8, W9

Minerals and mining

A1, N8, N9, N10, Q1:1883—, Q3, Q6, S5, T5, T7, V1, V7, V8, V10:1865, V12, V13, V14, W2, W4, W6, W9:1890—

Mortgages

N5, N8, N9, Q3, Q6, S5, T7:1848/53, V1, V4, V10, V14, W9:1895/95—

Nationalities

A1, N2:1861, N6:1893—, N9, Q2, Q4:1871—72, S4, S5, T4, V5:1891, V8, V10:1860—W2, W6

New South Wales

A1, N1 - N10, T5, V13:1864 SEE ALSO Australasia

New Zealand

A1 SEE ALSO Australasia

Northern Territory

A1, S2, S4 SEE ALSO Australasia

Occupations

A1, N1, N2, N5, N9, N10, Q2, Q6, S4, T2, T5, T6, T7, V1, V2, V4, V5, V7, V8, V10, V13, V14, W2, W5, W6

**Pastures** 

A1, N5, N7, N9, N10, Q1, Q3, Q5, Q6, S1, S5, T6, T7, T8, V1, V2, V8, V10, V11, V12, V13, W1:1870—, W2, W4, W6, W9

Population

 $A1,\,N1,\,N5,\,N6,\,N8,\,N9,\,N10,\,Q2,\,Q3,\,Q6,\,S2,\,S3,\,S4,\,S5,\,T2,\,T6\,T7,\,T8,\,V1,\,V4,\,V5,\,V8,\,V10,\,V11,\,V12,\,V13,\,V14,\,W1,\,W2\,W4,\,W6,\,W7,\,W8,\,W9,\,\,SEE\,ALSO\,Aborigines,\,Births,\,Deaths,\,\,Emigration,\,\,Immigration.$ 

Population, age distribution N1, N2, N9, Q2, S2, S4, T2, T7, V1, V5 V8, V10, V13, V14, W2, W8

Population, sex distribution N1, N2, N5, N9, Q2, Q3, S2, S4, T2, T6, T7, T8, V1, V4, V5, V8, V10, V13, V14, W2, W7, W8

Queensland A1, Q1 — Q6, SEE ALSO Australasia

Religion A1, N1, N2, N5, N8, N9, N10, Q1, Q2, Q3, Q6, S3; S4, S5, T2, T6, T7, T8, V4, V5, V8, V10, V12, V13:1863, V14, W1, W2, W5, W6, W9

Rural centres A1, N1, N6, N7, Q2, S4, T7, V1, V2, V5, V8, V10, V14, W2, W5

Schools SEE Education

Shipping
A1, N8, N9, Q3, Q6, S3:1855—65, S5, T6, T7, T8, V1:1899, V4:1855, V5, V8, V10, V12, V14, W1:1856—, W4, W6, W9:1890—

Single persons A1, N2, N5, N9, Q2, Q3, S4, T2, T7, V5:1871, V8, V10:1861—, V13:1864—, V14, W2

Social condition SEE Marriages; Single persons

South Australia A1, S1 — S6, SEE ALSO Australasia Tasmania A1, T1 — T9 SEE ALSO Australasia

Urban centres N1, N6, N7, Q2, S4, T2:1881—, T7, V1, V5, V8, V10, V14, W2, W5, W9:1894/95—

Van Diemen's Land SEE Tasmania

Victoria A1, V1 — V16 SEE ALSO Australasia

Western Australia A1, W1 — W9 SEE ALSO Australasia

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